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THE GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1918

The Geographical Barriers to the Distribution of Big Game Animals in Africa. By Edmund Heller. (1 map, 14 photos)	297
The Outline of New Zealand. By C. A. Cotton. (1 map, 7 diags., 11 photos)	320
The Slavs of Southern Hungary. By B. C. Wallis. (3 insert maps in color, 1 text map, 1 diagr.)	341
The Activities of the Canadian Arctic Expedition from October, 1916, to April, 1918. By Vilhjálmur Stefánsson. (1 insert map)	354
Geographical Record	370

The American Geographical Society

The Lecture Season of 1918-1919 370

South America

Irrigation in Chile 370

Africa

The Faunal Regions of Africa,
Based on the Distribution of
Fishes 371

On Future Boundaries in Central
Africa 372

Mount Kenya: Notes on the
Geography of an Equatorial
Snow Peak 372

Australasia and Oceania

Rainfall Maps of Australia . . 373

Polar Regions

Recent Economic Developments
in Spitzbergen 374

Mathematical Geography

Standard Time at Sea . . . 374

Geographical News

Personal 375

Geographical Publications 376

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OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Mr. Heller is a naturalist of note. He has taken part in or conducted numerous zoölogical expeditions, notably to the Galápagos Islands (Stanford University expedition, 1898-99; see the September *Review*, p. 232); Alaska (U. S. Biological Survey, 1900); Mexico and Central America (Field Columbian Museum, 1901-05); East Africa (Smithsonian Institution, under Colonel Roosevelt, 1909-10; Rainey expedition 1911-12); Peru (Yale University and National Geographic Society, 1915); southwestern China and Tibet (American Museum of Natural History, 1916-17; see the May, 1916, *Review*, p. 381). Mr. Heller is the joint author with Colonel Roosevelt of "Life Histories of African Game Animals."

Mr. Cotton is one of the leading physiographers of the modern Australian school. He is lecturer on geology at Victoria University College, Wellington, New Zealand. Some of his recent papers are: The Physiography of the Middle Clarence Valley, New Zealand (*Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 42, 1913); Fault Coasts in New Zealand (*Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 1, 1916); The Structure and Later Geological History of New Zealand (*Geol. Mag.*, Vol. 3, 1916); Block Mountains in New Zealand (*Amer. Journ. of Sci.*, Vol. 44, 1917, reviewed in the current number of the *Review*, p. 380).

Mr. Wallis is an authority on the teaching of geography, on which subject he published an important book in 1915. His attention was more especially directed to Austria-Hungary while assisting in the compilation of the Royal Geographical Society's emergency war map of Europe, on which occasion the sheets covering this country were allotted to him. In this connection he discussed a new method of mapping density of population and distribution of nationalities (*Geogr. Journ.*, March, 1916). Two articles on the Danube Monarchy by Mr. Wallis, other than those forming part of the present series, have appeared in the *Review*: one on Hungary in December, 1917, and one on Austria in July, 1918. Others of his papers deal with the rainfall of the United States and (in the January, 1917, *Review*) the industrial geography of central England.

Mr. Stefánsson's Arctic explorations were made mainly on three expeditions: the first in 1906-07, to the Mackenzie delta; the second in 1908-12, on which the "blond" Eskimos, possibly descendants of the early Norse settlers of Greenland, were discovered in Dolphin and Union Straits; the third in 1913-18, with the later activities of which the present article deals. Besides a book, "My Life with the Eskimos," he has written, among other papers: Misconceptions about Life in the Arctic" (*Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 45, 1915); "Prehistoric and Present Commerce Among the Arctic Coast Eskimo" (*Geol. Surv. of Canada Mus. Bull. No. 6*, 1914).